

oils including camphor, turpentine oil, sassafras oil, cajeput oil and methyl salicylate, capsicum oleoresin, and a small proportion of ground mustard.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent: (Tin container, both sizes) "For Aches and Pains, * * * Simple Sore Throat, Chest Colds, Lame Back, Stiff Joints or Muscles, Coldfeet * * * Save Suffering * * * Part Affected"; (carton, small size) "For The Relief Of Pain, Congestion And Inflammation * * * Relieves Inflammation and Congestion"; (circular, small size) "Lumbago or Neuritis * * * will stop the pain in less than twelve hours. * * * for sore throat, chest colds, * * * stiff joints or wherever there is inflammation present. * * * for inflammation and congestion"; (carton, medium size) "For The Relief Of Pain Due To Congestion And Inflammation * * * Relieves Inflammation and Congestion"; (circular, medium size) "For inflamed or congested conditions * * * affected parts * * * Common Sore Throat * * * Cold on Chest * * * very effective. Bronchitis and Asthma * * * will give great relief from an acute attack. * * * Backache, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Chest Pains, and Gout * * * affected part * * *, Neuritis and Sciatica * * * Earache * * * Abdominal Pains, Cramps and Stomach Pains * * * part affected * * * Stiff Joints, Lameness, * * * Cold Feet."

On December 6, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21821. Misbranding of G. O. Remedy for the Relief of Gonorrhea, Pyorrhea Remedy, Hay Fever Remedy, and Itch and Eczema Remedy. U. S. v. 6 Dozen Bottles of G. O. Remedy for the Relief of Gonorrhea, et al. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31267, 31268, 31269, 31270. Sample nos. 45085-A, 45086-A, 45088-A, 45089-A.)

Examination of the drug preparations involved in this case disclosed that they contained no ingredient or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On October 24, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen bottles of G. O. Remedy for the Relief of Gonorrhea, 54 bottles of Pyorrhea Remedy, 12 dozen bottles of Hay Fever Remedy, and 12 dozen bottles of Itch and Eczema Remedy at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 31, 1933, by A. J. Holden, from Rawlins, Wyo., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this Department showed that they consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, salicylic acid, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements on the labels, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the articles, were false and fraudulent: "G. O. Remedy for the relief of Gonorrhea Directions: Inject twice a day"; "Pyorrhea Remedy for the relief of Pyorrhea, Vincents Infection, Gingivitis, Sore Gums, etc. Directions: Use three times daily as a mouth wash; do not rinse the mouth after using"; "Hay Fever Remedy for the instant relief of this ailment, Directions: Spray in the nostrils as often as required"; "Itch and Eczema Remedy for the relief of Itch and Eczema, including Psoriasis, Directions: Apply to the affected area twice daily."

On December 15, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21822. Misbranding of Acnoid No. 1 and Acnoid Special No. 2. U. S. v. 104 Jars of Sargeant's Acnoid No. 1 and 32 Jars of Sargeant's Acnoid Special No. 2. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 31281, 31282. Sample nos. 43040-A, 43041-A.)

Examination of the drug preparations involved in this case disclosed that they contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labelings.

On October 28, 1933, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 104 jars of Sargeant's Acnoid No. 1 and 32 jars of Sargeant's Acnoid Special No. 2 at New York, N.Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 1 and September 7, 1933, by the Sargeant Acnoid Pharmaceutical Co., Inc., from East Orange, N.J., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by this Department showed that the Acnoid No. 1 consisted essentially of salicylic acid and small proportions of salol and camphor, incorporated in a fatty acid and petrolatum base; and that the Acnoid Special No. 2 consisted essentially of salicylic acid, zinc stearate, and small proportions of salol and camphor, incorporated in a fatty acid and petrolatum base.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the articles appearing in the label were false and fraudulent: (Carton, Acnoid No. 1 (carton of Acnoid No. 2 Special substantially the same)) "If parts were badly thickened, repeat the application once every three weeks until the skin is normal. * * * An effective remedy for * * * Indurated Skin, and for the treatment of various Skin Diseases, of a germinal, microbic or a parasitic origin; as Acne, Pimples, Boils, * * * Blind Boils, * * * Lupus, Etc. * * * Directions For Skin Diseases Apply very thinly all over the skin where unhealthy conditions exist, once a week until skin is normal; "(jar label, both products) "Directions For Pimples Apply thinly but evenly over the skin where unhealthy conditions exist, once a week as required"; (circular, both products) "For the treatment of various skin diseases of a germinal, microbic or parasitic origin. * * * just spread on, * * * thinly in the case of skin diseases. * * * When an application of Acnoid has been on the skin for 6 to 8 hours, * * * in the case of skin diseases wash the parts with soap and water. * * * In The Case Of Soft Corns * * * Special Directions For Skin Diseases. * * * Shoulder boils and pimples and boils on the face or on the back of the neck quickly come to a head and pass away after one light application of Acnoid. The germs in the pustules are killed and therefore cannot re-enter the pore of the skin and produce more boils, pustules or pimples as they are sure to do unless so treated. By a little judicious treatment the flesh can be entirely rid of these unsightly diseases. * * * Acnoid is a specific when used for such germinal skin diseases as Acne (from which it derives its name) Pimples, Boils, * * * Blind Boils, * * * Lupus, etc."; (circular, Acnoid Special No. 2) "Acnoid Special No. 2 specially prepared for acne and skin diseases. * * * Used For Acne And Germinal Skin Diseases. * * * It is a modification of No. 1, giving more satisfactory results in skin diseases. * * * Acnoid stimulates the healthy action of the skin * * * it causes the skin to throw off any unhealthy part whatever it be, scales, pus, germs * * * . It should be thinly applied to the skin, where unhealthy conditions exist, one to three times a week in such skin diseases as Acne, Pimples, Boils, * * * Blind Boils, * * * Lupus, etc."

On November 23, 1933, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

21823. Misbranding of Cly-Tone Tonic. U. S. v. 87 Bottles of Cly-Tone Tonic. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. no. 31312. Sample no. 56257-A.)

Examination of the drug preparation, Cly-Tone Tonic, disclosed that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing certain curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the labeling.

On November 8, 1933, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 87 bottles of Cly-Tone Tonic at Dallas, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about July 6, 1933, by L. Wilson, from Boonesville, Miss., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this Department showed that it consisted essentially of Epsom salt, extracts of plant drugs, small proportions of salicylic acid and an iron compound, and water.